

DK36

.L 64

Chronological Abridgment
of the
Russian History

Lomonossof

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



00047436210

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA



ENDOWED BY THE
DIALECTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC
SOCIETIES

DK36
.L 64





A C DR 50
4 264

CHRONOLOGICAL ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
RUSSIAN HISTORY;

Translated from the Original Russian.

WRITTEN BY
MICHAEL LOMONOSSOF;

Counsellor of State, and Professor of Chymistry
at the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg;

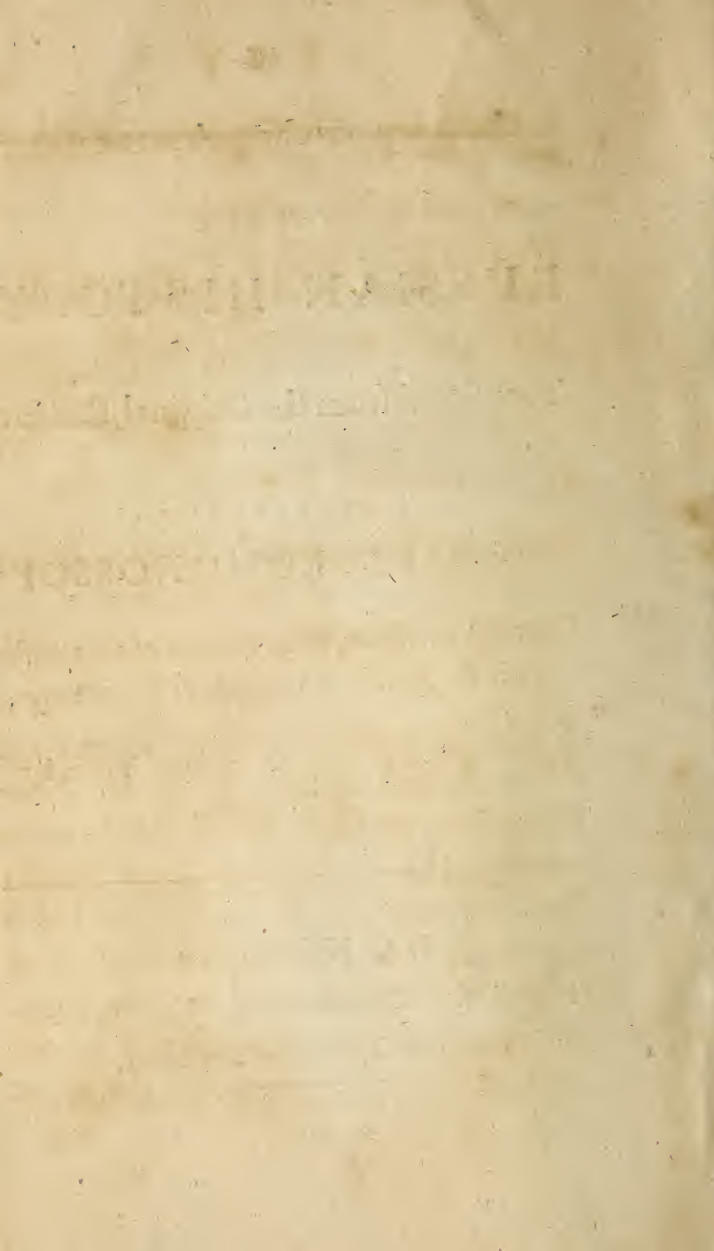
And continued to the present Time by
the Translator.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. SNELLING, (No. 163.) next
the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street.

M DCC LXVII.

74/14



T O
His EXCELLENCY
ALEXIEY MOUSSIN POUCHKIN;

Counsellor of State to her Majesty
the Empress of all the Russias,

And Her Plenipotentiary Minister at the
Court of London, &c. &c.

S I R,

I Flatter myself that *Your Excellency*
will be pleased to grant *Your*
Protection to these few Sheets; con-
taining the History of *Your* native
Country, written by one of the most
ingenious and learned Gentlemen of
it. The Importance of the Sub-
ject, many of the Materials of which
have never yet appeared in the Eng-
lish

A 2

9147

L846x

903341

lish Language ; besides, the Manner in which they are treated, give me hopes that *Your Excellency* will patronize this Work, and support with *Your Favour* the young Writer ; and accept the Sentiments of Duty and Respect of

Your Excellencies,

most obedient,

humble Servant,

J. G. A. F.

Chronology of the Russian Sovereigns.

Gene-ration.	Num-ber of Regent:	Great Dukes of Novogrod and Kiof.	Christ. Epoch.	Years of Reign.	Years of Age
1	1	Rurick ———	862	17	
	2	Olegh ———	879	34	
2	3	Ighor Rurickovitz	913	32	68
	4	Olga the Holy	945	19	80
3	5	Svetoslav Ighorovitz	964		40
4	6	Yaropolk Svetoslavitz	973	9	
4	7	Wladimir I. the Saint, Svetoslavitz ———	988	35	
5	8	Svetopolk I. Wladimirovitz	1015	1	
5	9	Yaroslav I. the Novogrodian Wladimirovitz	1016	38	76
6	10	Iziaslaf I. Yaroslavitz	1054	29	53
6	11	Svetoslav II. Yaroslavitz	1073	5	49
6	12	Wsevolod I. Yaroslavitz	1078	15	64
7	13	Svetopolk II. Michael Iziaslavitz —	1093	21	
7	14	Wladimir II. Monomachus Wsevoloditz —	1114	11	72
8	15	Mstislaf Wladimirovitz	1125	7	
8	16	Yaropolk II. Wladimirovitz	1132	6	
8	17	Wiatcheslaf Wladimirovitz	1138		
8	18	Wsevolod II, Olghovitz	1138	8	
8	19	Iziaslaf II. Mstislavitz	1146	9	
8	20	Yurie I. Dolgorucki Wladimirovitz, or George the Longhanded —	1155	3	
		<i>Great Dukes of Wladimir.</i>			
9	21	Andrey I. Bogoliubskoy, or Andrey Yurievitz	1158	19	
9	22	Demetrius Wsevolod Yurievitz ———	1177	39	58
10	23	Constantin Wsevolodowitz	1216	2	32

Generation.	Number of Regents	<i>Great Dukes of Wladimir.</i>	Christ. Epoch.	Years of Reign.	Years of Age.
10	24	Yurie II. Wsewolodowitz	1218	20	49
10	25	Yaroslav II. Wsewolodowitz	1238	9	57
		Interregnum —	1247	5	
11	26	Alexander I. Nevskoy Yaroslavitz	1252	12	44
11	27	Yaroslav III. Yaroslavitz	1264	7	
11	28	Wasilei I. Yaroslavitz, or Basilius —	1271	5	
12	29	Dmitrey I. Alexandrovitz	1276	5	5
12	30	Andrey II. Alexandrovitz	1281		
12	31	Danillo Alexandrovitz, or Daniel	1296		42
12	32	Michailo Yaroslavitz, or Michael — —	1304	13	
13	33	Yurie Danillovitz	1317	9	
13	34	Alexander Michailovitz, Tverkoy —	1326	2	
<i>Great Dukes of Moskof.</i>					
13	35	Yvan, or John I. Danilovitz, Kalita — —	1328	12	
14	36	Simon Yvanovitz Ghordy	1340	13	
14	37	Yvan II. Yvanovitz	1353	6	33
14	38	Dmitrey II. Constantinovitz Sufdalskoy —	1360	2	
15	39	Dmitrey III. Yvanovitz Donskoy —	1362	27	
16	40	Wasiley II. Dmitrevitz	1389	36	54
17	41	Wasiley III. Wasilovitz Temnoy	1425	37	47
18	42	Yvan III. Wasilovitz	1462	43	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
19	43	Wasiley IV. Yvanovitz	1505	28	54 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Tzars and Sovereigns of all Russia.</i>					
20	44	Yvan I. Wasilovitz Grozny	1533	50	54
21	45	Fedor I. or Theodor Yvanovitz —	1584	14	41

Generation.	Number of Regents	<i>Tzars and Sovereigns of all Russia.</i>	Christ. Epoch.	Years of Reign.	Years of Age.
	46	Boris Godunof —	1598	7½	
	47	Fedor II. Borissowitz Godunof — —	1604	fix Weeks	
		Gryshka Rastrigha, an Ufurper —			
20	48	Wafiley Yvanovitz Shuiskoy — —	1606	5	
		Wladislav, prince of Poland, elected — —	1610	3	
		<i>Tzars of the Family of Romanof.</i>			
23	49	Michael Fedorovitz Romanof — —	1613	33	94
24	50	Alexey Michalovitz	1645	31	47
25	51	Fedor III. Alexiewitz	1676	6	25
25	52	Yvan II. Alexiewitz	1682	13	29
		<i>Emperors of all the Russias.</i>			
25	53	Peter I. Alexievitz, the Great	1682	43	58½
	54	Catherina I. Alexievna	1725	1¼	
27	55	Peter II. Alexievitz	1726	3¾	
26	56	Anna Ivanowna	1730	10¾	
28	57	Yvan Anthonovitz	1740	10	
26	58	Elizabeth I. Petrowna	1741	20	
26	59	Peter III. Fedorovitz	1761	1½	
	60	Catherine II. Alexievna	1762		

Note. As Russia in the 13th Century was overrun and conquered by the Mungals, or Moguls, whose Khans lived upon the Banks of the River Volga, and had Tribute paid to them by the Russians; it is very convenient to give the Series of these Sovereigns.

Khans of the Mogols in Kiptchak.

Tushy, or Djudji-khan, son of Genghis-khan, conquered Bashkiria, and the country upon the Banks of the Volga, but died six months before his father, who appointed			
1	Batu-faghin khan, son of Tushy-khan	_____	1226
2	Bereke-khan, or Burg-khan, Batu's brother	_____	1256
3	Manghu-timur-khan, Batu's brother	_____	1266
4	Tudan-Manghu khan, son of Batu	_____	1281
5	Tula-buga-khan, son of Mangu-timur	_____	1287
6	Toghtagu-khan, son of Manghu-timur	_____	1291
7	Uzbek-khan, son of Toghtagu	_____	1310
8	Djanibeck khan, son of Uzbek	_____	1341
9	Berdibeck khan, son of Djanibeck	_____	1357
10	Kildibeck-khan, son of Djanibeck	_____	1359
11	Nurus-khan	_____	1359
12	Kheder khan	_____	1360
13	Timur-khodjia, reigned but seven days.		
14	Urus khan, son of Badakull-Oglan, son of Khodjia, son of Avas-Timur, son of Togay-Timur, who was the youngest son of Tushy khan.		
15	Tuſta Caia, son of Urus-khan, reigned but a few days	_____	1376
16	Timur-Melik Aglen, son of Urus-khan, reigned but a few days	_____	1376
17	Toktamyſh, or Tokatmyſh-khan, son of Tokul-Chodja Oglan, son of Saritza, son of Avas Timur, son of Togay Timur, son of Tushy.	_____	1376
18	Timur-Outluk-Algen, son of Timur Melik	_____	1400
19	Shadybeck, son of Timur Outluk	_____	1401
	Coiritchak-Aglen, or Khavertchik Aglen, son of Urus-Khan, reigned at the same time		

20	Pulad Sultan, son of Shadybeck	_____	1406
21	Timur-khan, son of Timur Cutluck	_____	1408
22	Zedy-khan, son of Tocatmysh	_____	1412

Idekou, or Yedighey Khan, was not the governing khan, but his authority was greater than that of the khans.

23	Mohammed-khan, son of Timur-khan, reigned about		1430 and 1472
24	Ahmed-khan, son of Mohammed-khan	_____	1480
25	Murtaza, Ahmed's son, defeated about	_____	1485
26	Achmut, son of Ahmet, reigned about	_____	1485
27	Sheamed, reigned about	_____	1502

retired into Poland, and was confined at Kun 1506, at the request of Menghely Keray, khan of the Crim.

The khans of Crim, those of Casan, and those of Astrakhan took the place of the khans of Khaptchak.

Khans of Kazan.

1	Shelealek, died without issue		
2	Ibrahim, married Nur-fulthan, wife to Shelealek		
3	Aleg, son of Ibrahim, was turned out		
4	Mohammed Amin, or Machmet Amir, son of Ibrahim		1488
5	Abdullatif, son of Ibrahim	_____	1495
	Mohammed Amin reinstated	_____	1502
	Abdullatif reinstated	_____	1516
6	Shigalei-khan	_____	1518
7	Sahib-kerai-khan, son of Mengheli kerai-khan, of the Crim	_____	1521
8	Safa-kerai-khan, son of Tadei, or Saadet-kerai-khan, nephew to Sahib-kerai-khan	_____	1524
9	Enalei-khan	_____	1531
	Safa-kerai-khan reinstated	_____	1536
	Shigalei-khan reigned but one month	_____	1545
	Safa-kerai-khan recalled by the Mirzas	_____	1545
10	Utemish-kerai khan, son of Safa-kirei	_____	1549
	by his consort Sumbeck		
	Shigalei reinstated	_____	1551

11	Edi-kerai khan, or Edigher, son of Casim, khan of Astrakan, after he was taken by the Russians and christened, he was called Simeon, and Kazan since has been under the Russian dominion	1552
		1553

Kbans of Astrakhan.

Ivak-khan of the Nogais about	_____	1480
Kasim khan reigned about	_____	1532
Abderrahman khan of Astrakhan	_____	1533
Emgurchey, or Emturchey-khan	_____	1551
Astrakhan was taken by the Russians	_____	1554
Derbyth khan instated by Yvan Wasilowitz		1554
Astrakhan was taken, and the whole kingdom of Astrakhan incorporated into the Russian empire		1557

E R R A T A.

Page 18. l. 3. Mstislaf instead of *Mstslaf*; ibid. l. 24. Rostislaf instead of *Rotislaf*; p. 19. l. 10. Bogoliubskoy instead of *Bolgoliubskoy*; p. 36. l. 14. seq. In Kazan the widow of Saphakirey, called Sumbeck, and her son Utemysh, shewed great affection for the prince Kash-Khak; p. 40. l. 12. Finnians instead of Esthonians; p. 60. l. 16. after the words The empress set out, *read* for Righa in 1764.



AN
 ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 RUSSIAN ANTIQUITY.



THE *Sarmatians* and *Scythians*, which the Russian writers call *Sclavonians* and *Tchuds*, were the ancient inhabitants of Russia. It is unnecessary for us to prove that the Sarmatians were the same with the Slavonians,

2 *An Account of the Russian Antiquity.*

nians, or that the Scythians were the same with the Tchuds, as there are many evident Proofs that they were. The Sclavonians growing powerful, drove the Tchuds to the north and to the east, where they soon settled under different chiefs. Afterwards many of the Rosses, Goths, Normans, Sweeans, and Ingrians, who inhabited the shores of the Baltic, and were called, by the general name of Wareghes, had by trading and travelling to Greece, thro' the country of the Sclavonians, frequently settled themselves among them. Till at last the Waregh-Rosses coming in great numbers, with Rurick at their head, not only remained in Ruffia, but likewise Rurick took possession of the sovereignty: so that ever after, the *Sclavonians*, together with these *Wareghes*, were called by the name of Rosses.

The extent of the *Sclavonian* nation will appear from the number of its tribes. For *Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Servia, Croatia, Macedony, Dalmatia, Illyricum, Vendia*, all use the Sclavonian language. In the time of the first Russian princes, they were almost as wealthy, as they are at present; and as well known for their valour, which we see taken notice of for the
first

first time in the 6th century, during the reign of Justinian the Great. And altho' the name of *Sclavonian* was but then made known to the world; yet the antiquity of this nation is said to reach as far back, as to the fabulous Greek time. For during the Trojan war, when the Henets, Venets, or Vends were at Troja, with Pilimenes their king, who was at that time under the protection of the Greeks, they deserted that prince, and joining themselves to Antenor, they sailed into the internal parts of the Adriatic Sea, and having made a descent, they settled on that part of Italy, which at present belongs to the Venetians.

Formerly the Paphlagonians and Medes were one nation. The ancient writers have derived the Sarmatians and Amazones from the Medes; their voyage out of Asia into Europe was on the North sides round the Black and Maeotic Sea, so that this transmigration appears to have been made by two ways, from Asia into Europe. *By water* in the South; and *by land* into the North. However, it is hardly to be believed, that this first transmigration should have been the only one. The antiquity of the Sclavonians, Novogrodians, of the inhabitants

4 *An Account of the Russian Antiquity.*

of the Southern shores of the Baltic as well as those of Illyricum, besides their multiplication from time to time, oblige us to think that these transmigrations into the western and northern parts of Europe had taken place as well before as after the Trojan war.

There are many remains of the ancient power of the Scythians, not only in *Livonia*, but also in *Esthonia*, *Finnlandia*, *Ingria*, *Carelia*, *Lapponia*, *Permia*, among the *Tcheremisses*, *Mordvins*, *Votiackes*, and *Zyrr-yans*. They all speak a language, which is very similar, and which was originally the ancient Scythian. Their valour and antiquity is known to all the ancient writers, although they often confounded them with the Sarmatians; for it was a long time after that period, before a number of Scythians joined the Sarmatians, and partook in the union of the Russian empire.

The Waregh-Rosses anciently called themselves *Roxolans* or *Rossolans*, because they had been formerly united to the *Alani*. They received frequent succours from the Sarmatians, (with whom they were reckoned by ancient writers the same people,)
out

out of the northern parts of Asia. The Roxolans were famous before the nativity of Christ, in their wars as well as in their treaties, particularly with Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, and afterwards with the Roman emperors. Hereafter having settled themselves with the other Sclavonian nations round the southern coast of the Baltic and upon the river Ruffa, where now Old Prussia, Courland, and White Ruffia stands, they distinguished themselves from all the other Wareghes, with the particular name of Roffes: They afterwards had many naval engagements upon the Baltic with the Goths, and went frequently to Greece, to implore the protection of the emperors, but often marched out to fight against them. For it was a constant custom for all the first great dukes of Ruffia, till to the grandsons of Wladimir always to make war upon the Greek emperors of Constantinople. It was the Roxolans superior courage, as well as their knowledge of the art of war, that was the cause why the Sclavonians, Novogrodians, and Tchuds, chose Rurick for their sovereign, who immediately went with his family, and as many of the Waregh-Roffes as would go along with him, to take possession of his new government.

6 *An Account of the Russian Antiquity.*

ment. The Roffes which continued at the first place of their abode, were called *Poroffes*, as if they were the remains of the Roffes (*Poruffes, Pruffians*). And afterwards were governed by the Polanders, then by the Hierosolymitan knights, and last of all by the Brandenburghians.

Before the election and arrival of Rurick, the following Sclavonian tribes inhabited a part of the present territories of Russia. The *Novogrodians*, who took the name of *Sclavonians*, built the old city *Slaviansk*. The *Polians* inhabited the country about Kiof. The *Severans* and *Krivitzes* where the town of Smolensk now stands. The *Drevlians* lived between the rivers Dnieper and Pri-
niat. The *Polotchans* upon the southern Dvina and the river Polota. The *Dregovitzes* and *Bushans*. The Tchudian tribes; *Liff, Sum, Yam, Vefs, Muroma, Mera*; that is, the *Livonians, Finnians, Ingrians*, the Tchuds of *Murom*, and *Rostof*. The governors of the Russians were according to Nestor, (who was an ancient Kioviau writer) by the *Polians, Kee, Shtcheck*, and *Khoreff*, by the Novogrodian-Sclavonians, *Slavenn* and *Rufs*; and altho' this writer has in the beginning many things not to be believed of,
yet

yet we ought not altogether to reject him. The fable of the son of Slavenn being changed into a crocodile, may in some measure be reconciled with the customs of those times. For along all the rivers falling into the Wareghian sea, and the sea itself, which may be passed in open boats, great robberies were committed, and it was very common king's children to be of those bands, so that we have the less occasion to be surprized, that the magician of the robbers upon the river Mutnoi, looked upon them as if they were a crocodile, and gave them such a name, pretexting his forcery. The attack of the Hungarians, and the Sclavonian destruction (mentioned in this author) is agreeable to the outward histories. And although Nestor (the author) does not mention Gostomyfl the last Republican governor, by whose counsel Rurick was elected great duke, yet by so near an account (as the Novogrodian chronographers give) it is sufficient to remain by him.



A

CHRONOLOGICAL ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

*The Great Dutchy of Novogrod and
Kiof.*



URICK, (was in the first generation, the first regent, began to reign An. 862, and reigned 17 years) with his two brothers, Sineus and Truvor, was elected great duke of Novogrod from

C

from amongst the Waregh-Roffes by the Sclavonians and Tchuds. After the death of his brothers, he brought the Novogrodians and all the northern parts of Ruffia under his dominion, which from that time received the name of Roffes from his own country-men.

OLEGH, a relation of Rurick, reigned during the minority of Rurick's son, (was the second regent, began to reign An. 879, and reigned 34 years) He governed the northern as well as the southern provinces; and transported the great ducal feat from Novogrod to Kiof, after killing Oskold and Dirr. He carried on wars with the Greeks of Constantinople, but afterwards made peace with them, and set on foot a treaty of commerce, for the encouragement of trade, between the two nations.

IGHOR, Rurick's son, succeeded Oleg, (was in the second generation, the third regent, began to reign An. 913, reigned 32 years, and attained to the age of 68). He renewed like his predecessors the treaties with the Greeks, although he at first had fought against them. But having imposed a very insupportable tribute upon the Drevlians, he was for that reason killed by them, as he was returning with it to Kiof.

OLGHA,

OLGHA, the holy, Ighor's consort, reigned during the minority of her son Svetoslav: (was the fourth regent, began to reign An. 945, reigned 19 years, and attained to the age of almost 80) she revenged her husband's death on the Drevlians, partly, by her power, and partly by policy. She likewise in her journeys thro' her dominions, established in many places ferries and tolls; but at last retired to Constantinople, where she was converted to the Christian Greek faith.

SWETOSLAF, the son of Ighor, succeeded his mother Olga, (was in the third generation, fifth regent, began to reign An. 964, and was at his death more than 40 years old). As he was a very warlike prince, he was almost continually in the field, and carried on many bloody wars upon the Greek emperor John Tzimisce. He had in his army not only the Slavonians and Scythians, which were his own subjects, but also many of his allies, the Bulgarians, as well as mercenary Wareghes, Petchenegs, and Turks, but he was killed by the Petchenegs in the winter on the banks of the river Dnieper.

YAROPOLK, Svetoslaf's son, reigned after his father's death at Kiof, (was in the fourth generation, sixth regent, began to reign An. 973; and reigned nine years) He was killed by his younger brother Wladimir, being a just revenge for the death of the innocent prince Oleg the Drevlian.

WLADIMIR I. surnamed the holy, succeeded his brother Yaropolk, (he was in the fourth generation, the seventh regent, began to reign An. 981, and reigned 35 years.) He surpassed in valour the Petchenegs, Lekhes, Bolgarians, the people upon the Volga and Danube, the Greeks, and all the nations which surrounded him. Having founded several faiths, he at last embraced Christianity, and took Anna, the daughter of the Greek emperor Romanus, to wife. Great numbers of his subjects followed his example, and Christianity from that time was the established religion in his dominions.

SVETOPOLK I. was either the son of Wladimir or Yaropolk, (was in the fifth generation, the eighth regent, began to reign An. 1015, and reigned one year.) His mother had been Yaropolk's wife; and was married immediately after his death to Wladimir.

No

No sooner was Wladimir dead, than Svetopolk killed three of his brothers, *Boris*, *Gleb*, and *Svetoflaf*; he afterwards was great duke of Kiof: but being defeated and driven out by his brother Yaroflaf, ended his life very miserably in his flight between Bohemia and Ruffia.

YAROSLAF I. furnamed the Novogrodian, (was in the fifth generation, ninth regent, began to reign An. 1016, reigned 38 years, and attained to the age of 76); having leaved an army of Sclavonians, Wareghes, and Tchuds, he made war upon his brother Svetopolk, and his ally Boleslaus Khrabry, king of Poland, and defeated them after he had been once defeated himself. He in consequence of a treaty of peace, concluded between him and his brother Miftiflaf, the valorous prince of Tmutracan, (now called Temruck) with whom he had formerly been at war, refided at Kiof. During his war with the Greeks, he made one Hilarius metropolitan over the Ruffian archbifhops, without fending him to the patriarch of Constantinople. Granted many privileges to the Novogrodians, which was one of the caufes of the divifions in ruffia.

IZIASLAF I. Yaroslav's son, (was in the sixth generation, tenth regent, began to reign An. 1054, reigned 29 years, and attained to the age of 53), was twice driven out of Kiof, by his brothers and relations; but at last was confirmed by a treaty, in the possession of the throne. He vanquished the Poloftzes: defeated and killed in battle his cousins, who had often rebelled against him; but was himself killed after the battle, by a lance thrown into his back.

SVETOSLAF II. Yaroslav's son, (was in the sixth generation, eleventh regent, began to reign An. 1073, reigned three years, and attained to the age of 49), by driving his elder brother Iziaslaf out of Kiof, reigned there very gloriously. He shewed his riches himself to several German Ambassadors, who were at his court; with a great deal of pride and ostentation. He died after the extraction of a bullet, which had occasioned a very painful sickness. Iziaslaf again mounted the throne after his brother's death, and drove out Wsewolod who had already placed himself upon it.

WSEWOLOD I. Yaroslav's son, after his brother Iziaslaf's death, remounted the throne

throne of Kiof, (was in the sixth generation, twelfth regent, began to reign An. 1078, reigned 15 years, and attained to the age of 64). His reign was rendered very turbulent by the many rebels which attempted to dethrone him. He died of the plague, which at that time raged in Ruffia; and he left the care of the government to his son Wladimir.

SVETOPOLK II. Michael, the son of Iziassaf, (was in the seventh generation, 13th regent, began to reign An. 1093, and reigned 10 years) was elected great duke of Kiof, with the consent of Wladimir Wsewolod's son, who was always in good understanding with him, and who reigned at Tchernigof. Wladimir afterwards quarrelled with Svetopolk, because he put out the eyes of duke Wasilko; however they were soon reconciled, and united their forces against the Polozes, whom they defeated. Svetopolk died quietly.

WLADIMIR II. Monomachus, Wsevolod's son, (was in the 7th generation, 14th regent, began to reign An. 1114, reigned 11 years, and attained to the age of 72) was elected great duke of Kiof with the universal consent of the nation. He put an end
to

to many discontents and rebellions; which at that time raged in Ruffia, and likewise gave a fignal proof of his courage in a victory he acquired over the Poloftzes. The city of Kaffa in the Crim, then in poffeffion of the Genoefe, was alfo taken by him, after he had killed in fingle combat the Genoefe governor himfelf, and ftript him of all the marks of his dignity; afterwards turning towards the Greek empire, he took from the emperor Alexius Comnenus, all the Imperial ornaments, and was crowned emperor and fovereign of all Ruffia.

MSTISLAF, Wladimir's fon; (was in the eighth generation, the 15th regent, began to reign An. 1125, and reigned feven years) as the eldeft of his brothers, fucceeded to the great dutchy; in his reign the empire would have enjoyed peace, had it not been from fome difturbances raifed by the duke Oleg the fon of Svetoflaf, who wanted to dethrone him, but thefe were in the end entirely fuppreffed.

YAROPOLK II. was alfo the fon of Wladimir, and reigned after the death of his brother Mftiflaf, (was in the eighth generation, the 16th regent, began to reign An. 1132, and reigned eight years) Being once
taken

taken prisoner, thro' the boldness of the Polish senator called Wloftowitch, and carried to Boleslaf-Krivousty, then king of Poland, who obliged him to give a great sum of money for his ransom; in revenge of which, he defeated the king of Poland near Halitch, and afterwards wasted all his dominions.

WIATCHESLAF, (was in the eighth generation, the 17th regent, began to reign An. 1138, and reigned at several times) reigned but twenty days, after the death of his brother Yaropolk, before he was driven out of Kiof by Wsewolod, the son of Olegh. However, he afterwards recovered his dominion, and reigned jointly with Iziaslaf his nephew, who was a son of Mstislaf, and with Rostislaf. He died suddenly.

WSEWOLOD II. the son of Olegh, and nephew of Svetoslaf the son of Yaroslaf; (was in the eighth generation, the 18th regent, began to reign An. 1138, and reigned eight years) placed himself upon the throne after he had expelled Wiatcheslaf. He always endeavoured to exclude the children and relations of Wladimir II. from the great and other dutchies; but died when he was assembling

sembling an army against the prince of Halitch.

IZYASLAF II. the son of Mstislaf, (was in the eighth generation, the 19th regent, began to reign An. 1146, and reigned nine years) seated himself upon the throne, by driving out Ighor, the son of Oleg, who had reigned but two weeks when this revolution happened, and who afterwards was killed by the inhabitants of Kiof upon his turning monk. Izyaslaf appointed one Clemens metropolitan over the Russian archbishops, without sending him to the patriarch of Constantinople. He carried on many bloody wars with Yurie Dolgoroucky, (that is, George the Longhanded) the son of Wladimir, prince of Halitch, about the great dutchy. It was him, that recalled his uncle, Wiatcheslaf to reign along with him, and upon whom he likewise conferred the whole care of the government. After Izyaslaf's death, his uncle reigned along with Rostislaf, Mstislaf's son, and cousin to Izyaslaf; but after Wiatcheslaf's death Rotislaf was driven out by,

YURIE I. *Dolgoroucky*, the son of Wladimir, (or George Longhanded) (was in the eighth

eighth generation, 20th regent, began to reign An. 1152, and reigned three years) who at last ascended the throne of Kiof, after he had suppressed many ferments and confusions which at that time raged in the empire. He laid the foundation of the city of Moskow, (or Moskwa) he afterwards reigned very peaceably, and was succeeded by his son,

ANDREY I. *Bolgoliubskoy*, (or Andrew who loveth God,) (was in the ninth generation, the 21st regent, began to reign An. 1158, and reigned 17 years at Wladimir) who removed the great ducal seat from Kiof to Wladimir, because the preceeding discords among the Russian dukes, had almost ruined that metropolis. He gave a proof of his valour in an engagement he had with the Bulgarians, upon the banks of the river Volga, but was at last assassinated by some Moskovan noblemen of the family of Kutchkovich.

DEMETRIUS, Wsewolod, Yurievitz (was in the 9th generation, the 22d regent, began to reign An. 1177, reigned 35 years, and attained to the age of 58) having ascended the throne of Wladimir, he punished the murderers of Andrey his brother. He carried

on a war with Gleb, duke of Razan, who at that time made great ravages in his dominions. He defeated the Polofzes, and on that account was afterwards much feared by all the dukes of Ruffia. In his reign the dutchy of Kiof was reduced very low, and another dutchy arofe in Halitch, whose princes called themselves fovereigns of all Ruffia. The confequence of which was, a divifion of Ruffia into fouthern and northern, which was one of the greateft caufes of its feebleness in the fequel. Demetrius was after his his death fucceeded by his fon.

CONSTANTIN, (was in the tenth generation, the 23d regent, began to reign An. 1216, reigned two years, and attained to the age of 32) who however was driven out of the great dutchy of Wladimir, in the beginning of his reign, by Yurie, (or George) his younger brother; Yurie had reigned three years after his father, when Conftantin was reftored to his kingdom after a bloody battle near the town of *Polifh Yurief*, wherein the troops of Yurie and Yaroflaf were entirely defeated.

YURIE II. fucceeded his brother Conftantin, who did not long enjoy the government, but was interrupted by death (was
in

in the 10th generation, the 24th regent, began to reign An. 1218, reigned 20 years, and attained to the age of 49.) It was in Yurie's time, that the fatal battle was fought, between the ruffians and the Tartars, upon the banks of the river Kalka, wherein Batu-Khan, the Tartarian prince, was victorious, and afterwards overrun and laid waste all Ruffia. The great duke himself lost his life in one of these engagements, and was succeeded by his brother,

YAROSLAF II. (was in the tenth generation, the 25th regent, began to reign An. 1238, reigned nine years, and attained to the age of 57,) who at that time was duke of Great-Novogrod, but had been unmolested by the Tartars. Upon the conclusion of peace, he went first to Wladimir, and from thence to the Horda, where Batu granted him the great dutchy of Wladimir. Yaroslaf established his son Alexander in Novogrod, but having endured many hardships for the sake of his country. He died upon his second return from the Horda. In his life time he had several wars with the Lithuanians and Germans (Livonians), beyond Novogrod. After his death, was an interregnum of five years occasioned by the Tartars.

A L E X.

ALEXANDER I. *Neffkoy*, (was in the 11th generation, the 26th regent, began to reign An. 1252, reigned 12 years, and attained to the age of 44) Yaroslav's son was at this time prince of Novogrod. His dominions were much infested by the Swedes and Germans, which were continually making attempts upon Novogrod. Being some time after his father's death called to the Horda, he so surprized Batu with his courage and handsome appearance, that he sent him honourably back to the great dutchy, about which his two younger brothers were quarrelling. Upon his return from a second journey he made to the Horda, he became a monk and died.

YAROSLAF III. (surnamed *Tverskoy*) the son of Yaroslav, (was in the 11th generation, the 27th regent, began to reign An. 1264, reigned seven years) succeeded his brother Alexander in the dukedom. He marched against the Livonians, and made a glorious peace with them before he returned. He afterwards was driven out of Novogrod, but restored upon the intreaties of the metropolitan. He died upon his return from the Horda. He had in his life time the dutchies of Wladimir, Novogrod and Tver.

WASILEY I. Yaroslavitz, and brother of the preceding Yaroslav, (was in the 11th generation, the 28th regent, began to reign An. 1271, and reigned five years.) He made inroads along with the Tartars into the territories of the Novogrodians, but after a short war he died at Novogrod.

DMITREY II. (Demetrius) Alexander's son (was in the 12th generation, the 29th regent, began to reign An. 1276, and reigned five years) at his uncle's death, ascended the throne of Wladimir. He was also elected duke of Novogrod, with whose inhabitants he fell upon Carelia. But being expelled by Andrew his younger brother. He afterwards went to request the great duchy at the Horda; however his request never met with success,

A N D R E Y II. Alexandrovitz, brother to the expelled prince Dmitrey, we have just now mentioned (was in the 12th generation, the 30th regent, and began to reign An. 1281.) He likewise applied to the Khan, who furnished him with an army of Tartars to fight against his brother Demetrius, after whose death he placed himself on the throne. He marched
out

out with his Novogrodians and Wladimirians against the Livonians, and took a city in Livonia. But upon a certain time, as he returned from the Horda, he turned monk and some time after died. He was succeeded by his brother.

DANILLO (Daniel) who used to call himself great duke of Moskwa (was in the 12th generation, the 31st regent, began to reign An. 1296, and attained to the age of 42.) He for the most part lived very peaceably, (being the youngest brother) altho' among the Russian princes there was at that time great confusion. He in the mean time not only enlarged the city of Moskof, which was now grown very populous, but also gave it greater domains, by subjecting to it the city of *Pere-yaflaf Zaleskoy*, thereby fulfilling the testament of prince Yvan Dmitrevitz, (Demetrius's eldest son) and grandson of Alexander Nefskoy. Lastly, he turned monk and died. It was imagined in his time that Moskof would soon be the metropolis of Russia. He was succeeded by his cousin

MICHAILO (Michael) Yaroslaf's son (was in the 12th generation, the 32d regent, began to reign An. 1304, and reigned 13 years)

years) quarrelled about the great dutchy, with duke George Dannillo's son, surnamed the Moskavian (or Yurie Danillovitz Moskofskoy.) They both pleaded their own causes at the Horda, but Michailo only succeeded in his application with the Khan, and at his return into Ruffia was elected likewise duke of the Novogrodians. He fought against the Moskovians (which were then under duke Yurie's or George's dominion) but was forced to come back to Novogrod, being repulsed with considerable loss, the second time he returned from the Horda; where he at last was killed.

YURIE (or George) Danillovitz (or the son of Daniel) the Moskavian, (was in the 13th generation, the 33d regent, began to reign An. 1317, and reigned nine years) having married the sister of the Khan, by that means obtained the great dutchy. But afterwards engaging into a war with Michael the great duke; his wife Kontchack was taken prisoner, whom Michael caused to be starved to death. The Khan, upon George's request, summoned Michael to appear at the Horda, which the latter no sooner did, than he was put to a very painful death. After that, Yurie (George) marched against the Swedes of Wyburgh; built Oreshok upon the
E mouth

mouth of the river Neva, in the lake of Ladoga, and made peace with the nations upon the Dvina, but at last was killed in the Horda by Dmitrey, surnamed Tverskoy, son of the slain Michael: however, as this was done without any order from the Khan, duke Dmitrey was on that account put to death. The brother of Dmitrey,

ALEXANDER, Michailovitz, *Tverskoy* (was in the 13th generation, the 34th regent, began to reign An. 1326, and reigned two years) succeeded to Yurie, receiving the great dutchy from the Khan. At the very same time Shtchelkan, the Khan's relation, marched to Tver at the head of an army, but being met by duke Alexander, the latter defeated his Tartars, and among the great number of slain was Shtchelkan himself. The great duke for the present escaped the Khan's rage and vengeance at Pleskof (or, Pskof) in Livonia and Lithuania. But was afterwards killed at the Horda, where he had gone there in hopes of receiving his pardon.

YVAN, or JOHN I. Danilovitz, surnamed Kalita, (was in the 13th generation, the 35th regent, began to reign An. 1328, and reigned 12 years) was appointed by the Khan, great duke of Wladimir and Moscof, and

and duke of the other dutchies. He had been often at the Horda during the flight of Alexander, where he had great honours bestowed upon him. In his reign the town of Rostof was included in the territories of Moscof. When the metropolitan Peter went to him, he established him metropolitan of all Ruffia, in Moscof, for thither the great dutchy of Wladimir was transported, tho' Wladimir for a long time after bore the title of metropolis.

SIMON, Yvanovitz, furnamed *Ghordy*, that is, the *Proud*, (was in the 14th generation, the 36th regent, began to reign An. 1340, and reigned 13 years) was appointed in the Horda great duke of Wladimir and Moscof, and was afterwards also elected duke of Novogrod. He went to Smolensk where he made a treaty with Olgherd, great duke of Lithuania, and then returned. Some time after this, a terrible plague breaking out in Ruffia, swept off great numbers of the inhabitants, and among the rest, the great duke himself and his children.

YVAN (John II.) Yvanovitz, was appointed by the Khan to succeed to the great dukedom, (was in the 14th generation, the 37th regent, began to reign An. 1353, reigned

fix years, and attained to the age of 33). By fending the metropolitan Alexius (Alexey) into the Horda, he averted the incurfion and devaftation which the Tartars fo often made into Ruffia, fo that he had a very peaceable reign. He at laft became a monk and died.

DMITREY (Demetrius) II. Constantinovitz, furnamed *Sufdalskoy*, (was in the 14th generation, the 38th regent, began to reign An. 1360, and reigned two years) prevented duke Dmitrey, Yvanovitz of Mofcof, in his minority, from obtaining from the Khan the great dutchy of Wladimir, and fo put his lieutenants into Novogrod. During his reign, Ruffia was very much infefed with highwaymen, who intercepted the Tartarian merchants; but fome of them being taken, were delivered up to the Khan for further punifhment.

DMITREY III. Yvanovitz, furnamed *Donskoy*, (was in the 15th generation, the 39th regent, began to reign An. 1362, and reigned 27 years) by going to the Khan obtained for himfelf and his descendants the great dutchy of Wladimir. He drove out duke Dmitrey II. and obliged him to accept of what terms of peace he prefented him.

him. He built the *Kreml* of stone, (or the Czaric palace) in Moskof. He carried on a war with duke Michael Tverskoy, son of Alexander II. and with Olgherd great duke of Lithuania, the ally and son in law of Michael, which gave occasion to great devastations on both sides. And altho' *Mamay*, a prince in the Horda, who had then greater power than the Khan himself, had not acknowledged Michael as great duke; yet neither was duke Dmitrey allowed the great dutchy; and when he obtained it from *Mamaï*, he was twice driven out of Ruffia with a great army, and entirely defeated another time. Some time after this, Moskof was unexpectedly attacked by *Tokhtamyshkhan*, which was the occasion of much bloodshed. However, thro' this monarch's care, several of the principal dutchies were added to Moskof, which considerably strengthened the empire.

WASILEY (Bafilus) II. Dmitrevitz had a very peaceable accession to the throne. (was in the 16th generation, the 40th regent, began to reign An. 1389, reigned 36 years, and attained to the age of 54) Having concluded a peace with the Novogrodians,

grodians, he obliged them to pay *black Tribute*.*. He afterwards carried on a cruel war with his father in law, Vitthoft, great duke of Lithuania, and son of Kestutef, because Vitthoft had taken Smolensk by stratagem. Yedighey, a Tartarian prince, (who had like Mamay a greater power in the Horda than the Khan himself) fell on a sudden upon Moskof, and made a great devastation all around it.

WASILEY III. Wafilowitz, surnamed *Temnoy*, that is, *the Brown*, succeeded his father : (was in the 17th generation, the 41st regent, began to reign An. 1425, reigned 37 years, and attained to the age of 47) his first adversary was duke Yurey Dmitrevitz Shemaka, and the uncle of Wafiley the Brown, to whom the Khan had given the great dutchy, and whose horse duke Yurey must lead by order of the Khan. But duke Yurey or George, not regarding the Khan's commands, drove Wafiley twice out of Moskof, although he died himself soon after the second expul-

* As the common people in Russia are distinguished by the name of Black, and the noblemen by that of White; so this is to signify, that the Novogrodians should pay, all, without exception, such duties as if they were all common people or slaves.

son. Duke Wafiley, a son of duke Yurey Shemaka, was afterwards driven out of the great dutchy by his brothers, who placed Wafiley III. Wafilovitz upon the throne. However, duke Dmitrey Yurievitz Shemaka, having taken the great duke Wafiley III. prisoner, near Troitza, in the monastery of Serghef, put out his eyes, and sent him to Uglitch. Afterwards, the common people of Moskof, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics, beg'd the restitution of duke Wafily III. Wafilovitz. Shemaka died in his flight; and afterwards the great duke concluded a treaty with the Novogrodians, who were obliged to become his tributaries.

YVAN III. Wafilovitz, (was in the 18th generation, the 42d regent, began to reign An. 1462, reigned 43 years, and attained to the age of 66 and nine months) succeeded his father at a time, when the Khans in the Horda were at war with one another. He therefore took that opportunity to send an army to Kazan, to humble the pride of its inhabitants. He marched against Novogrod, which had revolted at the instigation of one Martha, a widow to the Novogrodian citizen Isaac Boretzkoi, and of her children; but the great duke soon brought them

them to reason. However, he was once more obliged to go to Novogrod, to appease that turbulent and riotous city: where he took Martha and her grandson prisoners, and carried the cathedral bell to Moskof. He also annihilated the commonwealth of Novogrod, and brought it under a total subjection. He did the same with Pleskof or Pskof. Akhmed, who was at that time khan of the Horda, sent ambassadors to Moskof, to receive the tribute and gifts, which he had neglected for some years, with a *Basma* (or order of the khan, representing his person in the seal) which ordered the great duke to come unto the Horda, to receive the great dutchy. But he (the great duke) took the *Basma*, and trampled it under foot, and ordered that all the ambassadors should be killed except one, who was sent back to the Horda with a contemptible refusal. Akhmed in his fury marched immediately, with what forces he could gather together, into Ruffia; but reflecting afterwards that he could not keep the field alone against the great duke, who had strongly fortified himself, he waited for some auxiliaries from Poland; but the great duke taking advantage of his situation, defeated him near the river Ugra, and afterwards marched towards the river Volga, and there destroyed the
khan's

khan's horda, notwithstanding the latter returned immediately upon receiving advice of it. In the same time the Ruffians also destroyed the horda of the Nagai Tartars. Akhmed having been defeated once before this, killed himself out of despair, and with his life, the whole power of his horda vanished, but that of the city of Kazan encreased. However, the great duke took Kazan, and put khan's in and out according to his pleasure. His marriage with Sophia, the daughter to a Greek emperor, brought the two-headed eagle of the Roman Empire into his arms.

WASILEY IV. Yvanowitz, succeeded his father, (was in the 19th generation, the 43d regent, began to reign An. 1505, reigned 28 years, and attained to the age of 55 and eight months) sent a powerful army against Kazan, which had revolted; this army when it had made very considerable progresses, was almost totally destroyed by the cunning of the khan of Kazan, and the security of the Ruffians. After this the great duke declared war against Poland, which received auxiliaries from the Krim. Smoleńsk was retaken by the Ruffians, and peace was re-established in Pskof. Machmet Amin, khan of Kazan, who had

revolted on the former part of his reign, repented before he died his miserable death, and sent rich presents to the great duke, with a declaration of his guilt. In his room the great duke appointed one Shigaleï; but this khan was driven out soon after, by the Tartars of Kazan, because he would not join in a revolt against the Russians; upon which Shigaley retired to Moskof. The Kazanians elected Sophakirey their khan in his room; he was the son of the Krimic khan. So soon as the great duke received this intelligence, he sent two armies, one by land, and the other by water upon the river Wolga against Kazan. The army by land was defeated near the river Svagha, by the Tartars; and that by water, being in small vessels, was with all its provision and baggage, overfet in the narrow passages of the Wolga, by the weight of heavy beams, that were thrown upon the vessels by the Tcheremisses of Kazan. However, the Russians sent a third army, which arriving without any accident, defeated the Tartars near Kazan, and obliged Saphakirey their khan to fly into the Crim: But a division among the Russian generals, and the gaiety and negligence of their chief commander, duke Yvan Bielskoy, prevented Kazan from being taken, notwithstanding

ing

ing it was so much exposed. It's inhabitants demanded Shigalei's brother for their khan, but they no sooner got him, than they drove him out and recalled Sophakirey. Wafiley in the latter end of his reign stiled himself Tzaar and soveraign of all Ruffia.

YVAN I. Wafilowitz (John I. Basilius's son) *Tzaar and Sovereign of all Ruffia*, reigned in his minority under the care of his mother the great dutchefs Helena; (was in the 20th generation, the 44th regent, began to reign An. 1533, reigned 50 years, and attained to the age of 54) He bravely defended his country against the Lithuanians, Krimic and Kazanic Tartars, who all at once attacked his dominions. And after his mother's death, having taken the reins of government into his own hands, he chastised some young noblemen who had taken advantage of his minority, and had been the cause of much disquiet and injury to his subjects. The Tartars of Kazan observing, by Saphakirey their khan, that those of the Crim, looked upon themselves as higher than them, took a dislike to Saphakirey, and drove him out. They then begged that the tzaar would give them Shigaley again for their khan, who accordingly by the tzaar's appointment went to Kazan.

However, they kept him more like a prisoner than a khan, for which reason he secretly made his escape into Ruffia. Upon which they again took back Saphakirey, who soon after died suddenly. The tzaar Yvan went against Kazan at the head of his army: but a sharp winter and spring obliged him to return without taking it. Some time after he sent another army to Kazan under the command of Shigaleï; and he himself encamped near the town of Svagesk, where he obliged the Tcheremiffes that lived on the mountains, to take an oath of fidelity to him. In Kazan the widow of Saphakirey, and her son called Sumbeck, shewed great affection for the khan's son Kash-tchack, whom the inhabitants of Kazan very much disliked, and would have delivered him up to the Ruffians; but Kash-tchak endeavouring to escape out of Kazan was caught, and carried to Moskof, where he was punished; Sumbeck and her son with all their wealth were likewise brought to Moskof. Shigaleï exercised cruelties on those who had been the means of driving him out; for which he was much blamed, both by the Tartars, and likewise by the Ruffian generals who were at Svagesk, for which reason he also was expelled Kazan. However, when the tzaar

Yvan

Yvan was to judge upon the affair, Shigaley so well defended his cause, that the tzaar on that account made him khan of Kasimof. The tzaar himself marched again to Kazan, which he took in a general assault on it. He made khan Edigher (or Yedigher) prisoner, and established his own power together with christianity in Kazan. Soon after this Astrakhan was likewise added to Russia. It's khan (for it was at that time like Kazan, Kazimof, &c. a Tartarian city) Em-turchey (or Yemturchey) was driven out, and his wives and children made prisoners. The Krimic Tartars had at this time frequent wars with the Russians, by putting themselves under the protection of the Turks. The Swedes afterwards falling upon Ores-hok, were driven back by the Russians, far beyond the city of Wyburgh. The tzaar sent a great army consisting of Russians, Tartars and Tcherkasses against the Livonians, to punish them for their cunning and disobedience; and gave the command of it to Shigaley, the khan of Kasimof, who took Narva, Yurief (or Derpt) and a great many more cities. In the tzaar's war with Poland he took Polotzk and other places. At that time the Crimic Tartars and Turks sat down before Astrakhan, with a numerous army; but after having lost a great part of it,
with

with all their baggage, they were forced to raise the siege. Yvan was valiant, and high spirited; a prince of great penetration, which his first spouse Anastasia, Romanof's daughter, by her charms, knew always to govern. But after her death he quite changed his manners: particularly when many noblemen, very ambitious to have their daughters or relations married to him, for their speeches gave him so much disquiet, that like a sudden tempest, he would burst at once into an immoderate fit of anger. This prince likewise punished the Novogrodians, who were always so remarkably turbulent. But having in his passion struck his son a violent blow, this was the occasion of his death; this anger also acquired him the surname of *The Cruel*. By his command a printing house was established in Moskof, and towards the latter end of his reign *Yermak*, a donic kosak, conquered Siberia.

FEDOR I. Yvanowitz (or Theodor, the son of John) (was in the 21st generation, the 45th regent, began to reign An. 1584, reigned 14 years, and attained to the age of 41) had no sooner mounted the throne, than the people of Moskof went in mobs to the palace, demanding one Bogdan Biel-
skoy,

fkoy, giving out that he wanted to have killed the tzaar; however the people were all appeased, when they heard that Bielskoy was ordered into exile. At that time Yermak took the sons of the khan of the Tartars in Siberia prisoners, and sent them to Moskof. After which the Kazanians left off their turbulent behaviour, and were entirely subjected to the Russian empire. However, to secure their fidelity, many little towns and forts were built near Kazan, and peopled with Russians. Boris Godunof (son of Fedor Godunof) brother-in-law to tzaar Fedor, being very much hated both by people and nobility, for his malice and haughtiness; the tzaar was petitioned by the metropolitan, and many among the highest of the nobility, that he would divorce Boris's sister, and take another wife. But as soon as *Godunof* got intelligence of this, he took every opportunity to prevent the success of their application; which he had no sooner accomplished, than he put to death many of his enemies, and banished all the rest. He likewise ordered that duke Dmi-trey, who was the son of the tzaar Yvan, should be put to death at Uglitch, as if he had been a common criminal; by whose death he extinguished all the male issue of tzaar Yvan. About this time was the first
Pa-

Patriarch, Job, instituted at Moskof. The tzaar went into Livonia and retook Yvan-gorod (or Yvan's city) Yamburgh and Kopper'ie. Which the khan of the Crimic tars no sooner got notice of, than taking advantage of his absence, made a very quick march towards Moskow, and laid the country waste all around it. At the same time the Norwaymen fell upon the most northern maritime parts of Russia. However, they were defeated and drove back by the Solofzes and Esthonians. The king of Grufinia, (which is the Russian name for Georgia) and some other princes, put themselves under the tzaar's protection. Before the tzaar died he gave the tzaardom to his brother-in-law, Fedor Nikititch Romanof.

BORIS, Godunof, the son of Fedor Godunof, (was the 46th regent, began to reign An. 1598, and reigned seven years and six months) by many rich presents, bribery, promises, and partly threats, to the common people and nobility, gained so far upon them as to be elected tzaar, instead of Fedor Romanof. At first he very much conciliated their affection with his gracious behaviour and strict regard to justice, by putting the laws in execution against murderers and robbers. He likewise hindered
the

the khan of the Crim from making any incursions into the Russian dominions. He made war upon the Nagai-Tartars, whose power at that time was increasing, so as to grow too formidable to Astrakhan. This war however much weakened them; which finished, Boris gave ear to all who brought any accusations against the nobility, and particularly against the family of Romanof. He sent Fedor Nikititz into exile, and gave orders that wherever any of his relations could be found, they should be immediately starved to death. And in order the better to secure his dominions to himself and his posterity, he looked over a great part of the world, for a wife for his son, and for a husband to his daughter. It was this that made him send an embassy to the Tartarians, to ask a wife for his son; but the ambassadors were all killed by the inhabitants of the deserts, through which they were obliged to pass. About this time the royal prince of Denmark, came over to Russia on purpose to marry Xenia the tzaar's daughter; but was poisoned by order of the unhospitable Boris. While these things were going on, a great famine, which occasioned frequent robberies, riots, and almost daily murders; to-

gether with Boris's insupportable cruelty, made one Gryshka (or Gregory) Rastrigha, give out that he was prince Dmitrey, (the son of tzaar Yvan I. Wafilowitz) who had some time before been killed by Boris's order, during the reign of his (Dmitrey's) brother Fedor I. and Gryshka being assisted by the Polanders, Kazacks, and many disaffected Russians, who hated Boris, he marched before Moskof; which the tzaar no sooner saw, than poisoned himself out of fear. A plague, which infested Russia during his reign, had depopulated almost the whole city of Moskof.

FEDOR II. Borissowitz Godunof, (was the 47th regent, began to reign An. 1604, and reigned but six weeks) was immediately seated upon the throne by the people in Moskof; but most of the noblemen in his army deserted with many troops to Rastrigha, who soon made himself master of Moskof, and ordered that all the Godunofs, should be put to death; among whom was the tzaar Fedor and his mother, but his sister was first prostituted by Rastrigha, and then made a nun. After he had taken possession of Moskof, he married a Polish lady, and brought with him a great number

ber of that nation, together with many Roman-catholic priests, to whom he gave great power. However this usurper at last was put to an infamous death by duke Wafiley Shuiskoy, his body being burnt, his ashes were strewed about the streets. After his death,

WASILEY, Yvanowitz Shuiskoy, (was in the 20th generation, the 48th regent, began to reign An. 1606, and reigned five years) was made tzaar of all Ruffia. He sent ambassadors to Poland to acquaint them that Rastrigha was an impostor, and not Dmitrey Yvanovitz, as he had given out. But the ambassadors were not accepted, for the Polanders were far from believing them. In the mean time tzaar Wafiley began to fear the noblemen, for the breach of a promise he had formerly made them, that he would always be attached to their interest. And it happened as he suspected; for a strong faction had already formed itself, headed by one who called himself prince Dmetrius, (as Rastrigha) besides a great many other rioters, who went under the names of prince Dmetrius's brothers and cousins, which altogether put the Ruffian empire in a ferment; for at the

same time with these there were intestine wars, robberies, incursions of the Polanders and Swedes, under pretence of assisting one or the other party; all which lessened very much the power of the tzaar, and at last annihilated it. For some noblemen elected Wladislaf, the prince of Poland, their tzaar, and forced Wasiley Shuiskoy to become a monk, and afterwards delivered him up to the king of Poland. The Russian ambassadors above-mentioned, among whom was the metropolitan of Rostof, Philaret Nikititz Romanof, were altogether closely confined by the Polanders; who, in short, reigned at Moskof, and had moreover Smolensk, and many more places in the Ukraine, so that they laid the country waste at their pleasure. The Swedes having been likewise called in to give their assistance, took Novogrod, Ladoga, Oreshok, and all the cities in Ingria. Russia was in this deplorable condition, which was even worse than that it had been in, when the Tartars had overrun it, when a merchant of Nizigorod, called Kosmas, took Moskwa, under the conduct of duke Dmitrey Michailowitz Posharskoy, and duke Dmitrey Timothewitz Trubetzkoy, and cleansed it of Polanders and Robbers.

MICHAEL II. Fedorowitz Romanof, (was in the 23d generation, the 49th regent, began to reign An. 1613, reigned 33 years, and attained to the age of 49) was a near relation to the Moskavian tzaars, and cousin of tzaar Fedor I. his father was Fedor Nikititz Romanof, whom tzaar Fedor I. entrusted with the tzaardom, and who was afterwards metropolitan of Rostof, under the name of Philaret. Michael was unanimously elected. When he came from Kostroma to Moskof, he found that city all in ruins, and the country round it laid waste; to prevent which for the future, he checked the Polish and Swedish incursions, and afterwards concluded a peace with them; the conditions whereof were, that the Swedes should return Novogrod and Ladoga, and the Polanders give back the tzaar's father Philaret; whom Michael immediately appointed patriarch of Moskof. After this he concluded treaties, and sent embassies to the Turks and Persians, chiefly with the view of encouraging the trade with the latter. The Swedes at this time wanted the tzaar to join with them in an alliance against Poland, but he refused to comply with it. However, a war soon after breaking

ing out between Ruffia and Poland, the Ruffians laid fiege to Smolenfk, but did not take it thro' the cowardice of their noblemen, who were all severely punished for delivering up their baggage and colours to the king of Poland, without striking a ftroke. A peace foon after enfued with Poland, and a line of fortifications and towns were built againft the Crimic defert. The donic Kozacks took Azof, and the Ruffians fent an embaffy to China (or as they call it Kitai) for the firft time.

ALEXEY I. Michailovitz, (was in the 24th generation, the 50th regent, began to reign An. 1645, reigned 31 years, and attained to the age of 47) mounted the throne upon his father's death, and foon after defeated the Turks and Tartars, who had made an invafion into the Ukraine. He appeafed a fedition in Novogrod, and with his arms fubdued the Pfkovians, and becaufe they refufed to furrender, he afterwards caufed the ringleaders to be put to death. About this time the populace (who are all flaves) of Moskow, grew very riotous againft their nobility and judges, becaufe the latter, by bribes they had received from the noblemen, had been guilty of very great
acts

acts of injustice; but the tzaar's presence and orders prevented all further mischief, and restored every thing to its former tranquillity. He afterwards took Smolensfk, and overrun all Poland; in which expedition he was much assisted by some regular troops he had in his army. He marched into Livonia as far as Righa, where some foreign troops had revolted; in the mean time one Nickon was made patriarch, but having been the cause of great troubles to the tzaar, he was soon after deposed, in a general congregation of the patriarchs. The khan of the Krim invaded Ruffia twice during this tzaar's reign. In the first invasion the Ruffians were defeated, and their brave general, prince Posharskoy, taken prisoner and slain: but in the second, which was the following year, the Ruffians gained a compleat victory. Mean while a donic Kozak, called Stenka (for Stanislaus) Razin, robbed and committed great barbarities upon the banks of the river Wolga and Caspian Sea; but being at last taken upon the banks of the river Don, was carried to Moskof, and there condemned to be quartered. This profligate fellow, by burning the first ship, which was built at Astrakhan, and which

was

was called the Eagle, prevented the tzaar's accomplishing what he had in view, viz. the building of a fleet upon the Caspian Sea.

FEDOR III. Alexievitz, (was in the 25th generation, the 51st regent, began to reign An. 1676, reigned six years, and attained to the age of 25) succeeded his father Alexey, and he retained the late acquisitions of Kiof and Maloroffia, which had been conquered by his father. He discountenanced the propensity to revenge, which at that time possessed the nobility and courtiers. As he was a lover of learning, he established the college in Moskow, behind the monastery of Ickonospaskoy (or of the *redeeming Image*). Notwithstanding he was extremely fond of riding on horseback, and had Stodes, yet he had a very indifferent constitution. As he had no children, he appointed before he died his brother Peter Alexiewitz his successor, because he discovered in him great abilities, and courage, although he was at that time very young.

YVAN II. Alexiewitz, (was in the 25th generation, the 52d regent, began to reign An. 1682, reigned 13 years, and attained the age of 29) was elected and crowned
tzaar,

tzaar, together with his brother *Peter*, but both under the tutelage of their sister *Sophia*; some time after happened the first rebellion among the *Strellitzes*; (a kind of soldiers then common in *Russia*) and notwithstanding the tzaar *Yvan* was the eldest, yet he being a very timid prince, did not venture to take the reins of government; and the tzaar *Peter* being at that time too young, and only occupied in learning the art of war; the government for some years continued in the hands of the princess *Sophia*, and of the chief of the nobility. However, there were three other rebellions of the *Strellitzes* successively, and also some sudden and unlucky marches of the *Crimics*. *Yvan* died without leaving any male children.

PETER I. *Alexiewitz*, the Great, (was in the 25th generation, the 53d regent, began to reign An. 1682, reigned 43 years, and attained to the age of 58 and eight months) learned the art of war during the several rebellions of the *Strellitzes*, which we have just now mentioned (and which had been underhand encouraged by the princess *Sophia*, on purpose to make attempts upon *Peter's* life,) and at 12 years of age he was enrolled like a common

soldier, and slept with his companions under one and the same tent, he watched when it came to his turn, carried earth in a cart to a mock fortification; (which he himself had erected for his pleasure), in short, he underwent all the labours of a common soldier, and this on purpose to shew what a soldier was able to do, and what was his duty. The fear of such hard duty, made a great number of his troops upon the frontiers, desert to the enemies in Livonia, Finland, Poland, Pomerania, Sweden, Turkey, and Persia. The finding of an old boat, kindled in his spirit so great a desire of building a fleet, that by essays upon the several Lakes and the White Sea, several men of war and merchant ships were built, and were seen to set sail from the mouths of the rivers Don, Neva, Dvina, and Wolga. The taking of Azof was the first effect of this new institution. And having already excited the attention of Europe by his glorious conquests, he secretly undertook his voyage into the West; with an high name, and an incomparable presence of mind, he did the utmost that was possible to make himself master of the art of ship-building. Nay, he even condescended to be taught by the common people. He was preparing

to

to continue this useful voyage, when he was obliged to return to his own country, to suppress a fifth rebellion of the Strellitzes. The unlucky encounter of the Russians with the Swedes, headed by king Charles XII. did not dispirit him in the beginning of the war, nor make him wish to shorten it. Soon after this, the ensuing battles near Tchernaya and Krasnaya Myza, and upon the Peipus Lake; the taking of Marienburgh, Shluffelburgh, Kantzy, Derpt, Narva, Mitau, and the building of Petersburgh, almost before the eyes of the enemy, sufficiently proved Peter's magnanimity and labouriousness. But more than ever was the world convinced of his superiority over his enemies, when after he defeated the Swedish general Loewenhaupt, Peter himself defeated near Poltawa, king Charles the XIIth, at whose name all Europe trembled, but who was now obliged to seek shelter in Turkey; after leaving behind him 18,000 Swedes prisoners, who were all carried to Moskow. Soon after Peter restored the crown of Poland to Augustus II. whom king Charles had deprived of it; and in the voyage Peter made thither, he assisted at the several sieges of Elbing, Righa, Dunaminnd, Wiburgh, Pernow, Kexholm, Arensburgh, and Reval.

After these performances he prepared to march against the Turks, having first established the senate; he surmounted the hardship of a toilsome voyage, went into the enemies country, but crossing the river Prut, was surrounded with Turkish troops, and sustained their attacks three days successively; till at last being in extreme want of victuals, he had resolved to make a last effort to break thro' the enemy, but by the advice and request of his consort Catherine, he preferred the security and preservation of his person (so necessary to the new institutions of his country) to an exertion of his heroic valour, and concluded a peace with the Ottomannic Porte, by which he gave up Azof. This adventure, though apparently of no use to Russia, was however considerably so to some of its neighbours. For, the Turks by this means were prevented entering Poland, through which they would have passed, under pretext of conveying king Charles XII. into his dominions; and with their numerous army, might perhaps have subdued it, as they had done formerly with the Greek empire. After this Peter went both with an army and navy to Finland, where he fought several battles; he afterwards took Stetin

in Pomerania, defeated the Swedish army under general Steinbock, and shewed his victorious arms near Stockholm, where he at last obliged Sweden to conclude an eternal peace with Russia; reserving for himself, Esthonia, Liefland, the isle of Oesell, and a great part of Finland. But he had scarcely time enough to refresh himself a little, when he was under a necessity of carrying the war into Persia; where after an exceeding laborious and dangerous voyage through the wild nations in the desert, he took Derbent, and several other cities, which he delivered from the rebels against the king of Persia. By this expedition he conquered the whole western shore of the Caspian Sea, and returned amidst the universal acclamations of his subjects. And now resolving in his mind to improve to the best advantage the peace he had procured to his dominions, he more particularly wished to establish the sciences, and for that reason it was, he crowned his consort Catherine, who reigned afterwards along with and after him. But God did not much longer leave him in this world, and Peter the Great died of the stone. He suffered great hardships, and escaped many dangers, not only from the Strellitzes,

Raf-

Raskolnicks, and other rebels; but also from his own sister Sophia, his first consort Eudocia, and his son Alexey, which obliged him to be a little severe. He was not of a revengeful disposition, but bore human infirmities with patience, and was rather a father than a prince to his subjects. In the field, he was vigilant and indefatigable. He was a sparing œconomist, but a generous rewarder. In battle he was intrepid, but precautions; in alliances, a faithful friend, and an excellent politician. In a word, Peter the Great was the father of his country.

CATHERINA I. Alexiewna, the consort of Peter the Great, was the 54th regent, began to reign An. 1725, and reigned after his death no more than one year and three months; and was succeeded by

PETER II. Alexiewitz, the grandson of Peter the Great, (was in the 27th generation, the 55th regent, began to reign An. 1726, and reigned three years and eight months) by the appointment of the empress Catherina, according to a fundamental Law in Russia, which is, that every emperor or empress, has the power to appoint

point their successor; a princess Dolgorucky was chosen for his imperial comfort; but before the consummation of the nuptials, the emperor died of the small pox.

ANNA I. Yvanowna, the dutchess dowager of Courland, and niece of Peter the Great, (was in the 26th generation, the 56th regent, began to reign An. 1730, and reigned ten years and nine months) was put in possession of the imperial throne by the ministry and the grandees, in spite of the Dolgoruckys, who would substitute the princess, who had been made choice of to be the consort of Peter II. Anna erected a ministry, called the cabinet, to whom the senate and all the other offices were to be subordinate. The foreigners were in much credit at her court. The 21st of June 1732, she concluded a treaty of peace with Persia, in which she made a voluntary cession of the provinces of Laghedshank, Ranakut, and all that the Russians then had in possession, beyond the river Sepid-Rud; besides the provinces Ghilan, Astarin, and all the country from Astrabad, to the river Kur, reserving only the country to the north of this river, and to her subjects

jects a free commerce through the whole extent of Persia, without paying any custom, or duties. After the death of Augustus II. king of Poland, who had at that time a scheme of conquering the Constantinopolitan empire; she sent an army into Poland, to establish Augustus III. his son. Her victorious troops under field-marshal Munich, laid siege to Dantzic, which town after the escape of Stanislaus, was obliged to capitulate. In the year 1736, a new treaty of peace was concluded with Shah Nadir, by which all the country from the river Kur to the river Koïsa was rendered to Persia. She began at the same time war with the Turks, took the forts of Azof, Otchackof, Akierman, Perecop, and in short overrun the whole Crim; so that the Turks and Tartars were routed with such a success, that the Russians marched to the Danube, and would have conquered the whole Turkish empire in Europe, had it not been for the precipitate peace, which the Roman emperor Charles VI. concluded at Belgrad, and which obliged the Russians to accede to it. After a glorious reign Anna died, having appointed for her successor

YVAN

YVAN III. Anthonovitz, the son of Anthony Ulrich, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and of the princess Anne of Mecklenburgh, granddaughter to Yvan Alexiewitz, (was in the 28th generation, the 57th regent, began to reign An. 1740, and reigned one year and two months) Ernest Biron, duke of Courland, was appointed regent, during his minority. But his positive and arrogant disposition procuring him his exile, the princess was declared regent in his room, at the same time that a war with the Swedes began in Finland; but on the 6th of December 1741,

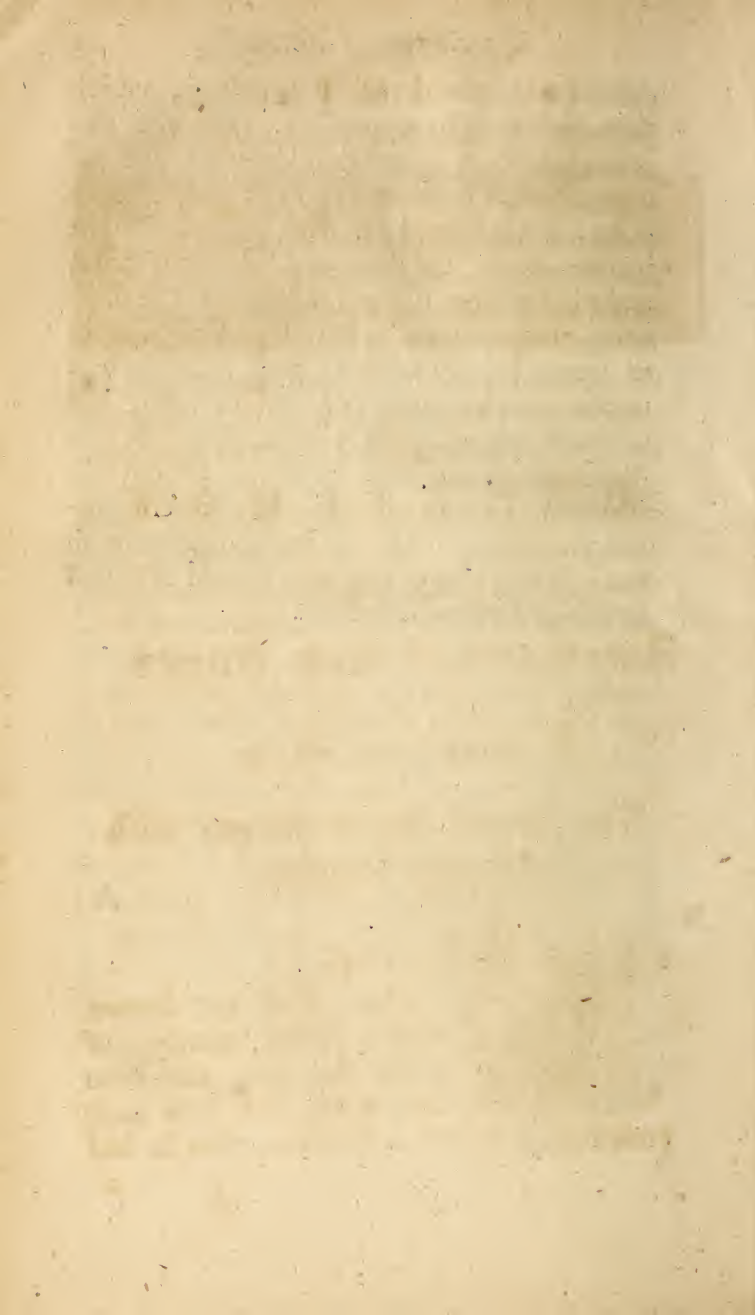
EIZABETH I. Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great, (was in the 26th generation, the 58th regent, began to reign An. 1741, and reigned 20 years) with the assistance of a single company of the foot guards took possession of the Imperial throne, and banished prince Yvan with the dutchess regent, and her husband to Holmogory, a place about 40 English miles above Archangel, where they lived for many years, and had a numerous issue of five sons and three daughters, all living, the dutchess dying afterwards. Elizabeth, after the battle of Wilmanstrand,

concluded a peace with the Swedes at Abo, declared the 28th of November 1742. Peter Ulrich, duke of Holstein Gottorp, son of her sister Anna, her successor, and created him great duke of Russia, and married him to Catherine Alexievna, princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, his cousin. The north west shores of America were discovered under her reign, Kamchatka described, many colonies of Servians planted between the rivers Dnieper and Bog, to the north of the Zaporovian Kozacks, which forms now the government of New-Russia, and the whole empire from the very eastern ocean to the river Dnieper, at an extent of 7000 English miles, surrounded with a line of forts. In the year 1757 the Russian troops entered Prussia, and fought the battle of Yagerndorff; in the year 1758 Custrin was burnt, and some time after happened the bloody battle in that neighbourhood; the following years Pomerania was conquered, Silesia and the Mark of Brandenburgh laid waste, Berlin taken, and Colberg, after two fruitless attempts, obliged to capitulate. However, the career of these successes of the Russians was put a stop to by the death of the empress, the 25th of December 1761.

PETER

them upon the banks of the river Volga ; the revenues of the lands of the clergy were put under an administration. Many publick schools, a foundling hospital, an academy of polite arts, and many other useful institutions were erected ; trade was enlarged, manufactures encouraged, husbandry promoted, an œconomical society founded, and the revenues of the empire encreased from three millions, to the amount of four millions of pounds sterling. However, the commerce with China was interrupted by the differences which arose upon the total destruction of the Eluth Khalmucks, by the Chinese ; (these Khalmucks were a free nation, and governed by their own khans). The empress set out for Righa in 1764, and about the same time the unfortunate prince Iwan III. being confined at Shluffelburgh, a fort in the Ladoga Lake ; since the death of the empress Elizabeth, was stabbed by the governor of the fort, on a sedition made in order to establish him on the throne. The election of Stanislaus Augustus king of Poland was chiefly effected by the strong recommendations of the empress, who, with the assistance of the Russian troops suppressed the disturbances caused by prince Radzivil. The empress recommended to the diet of Poland, in the year 1766, to restore the
diffi-

diffidants to their ancient privileges, which they had lost by oppression. But the diet refusing to take it into consideration, and attempting still more to aggravate their already distressed situation, by putting them under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic bishops, and giving force to the laws against the diffidants, the empress resolved to send a corps of troops into Poland, to give more weight to the representations of her minister, and to insist upon calling a new diet. In the beginning of the year 1767 she set out for Moskow in order to visit the southern provinces, and to make such improvements in the management of them, as should be found convenient upon inspection.





A
G E N E A L O G Y
OF THE
RUSSIANS of both SEXES

TOGETHER WITH

The several Intermarriages with
Foreign Princes.

I.  URICK.

Note. It is not known
neither what number of
wives he had, nor who
they were, but it is most
probable, as he was a Heathen, that he had

a number of wives, as his great grandson Wladimir had.

Son, Ighor.

2. OLEGH.

3. IGHOR Rurickovittz.

4. *Consort, the Holy OLGHA*, from Pleskof. Some make her the great granddaughter of Gostomyfl.

Son: Svetoslaf.

5: SVETOSLAF Ighorevitz.

Note. From amongst his wives and concubines we know but two. *The one* was a Greek woman and a nun, but being made a captive, Svetoslaf made her his wife; after his death, she was given to his eldest son Yaropolk, upon whose death his younger brother, Wladimir, married her. She was the mother of that Svetopolk who murdered his brothers. *The other* consort of Svetoslaf was a chambermaid to Olga, called Malusha, the daughter of one Maletz Lubtchanin, sister of Dobryn, prince of the Chazars, and mother of *Wladimir*.

Sons: Yaropolk, Oleg, Wladimir.

6. YAROPOLK I. Svetoslavitz.

Consort: the above Greek woman.

7. WLADIMIR I. Svetoslavitz.

Con-

Consorts. Wladimir, besides a great number of concubines, had six wives: 1. The first a *Bohemian woman*; 2. *Rogneda*, afterwards called *Gorislava*, the daughter of *Rogwold*, prince of the *Poloftzes*; 3. The above-mentioned *Greek woman*; 4. A second *Bohemian woman*; 5. A *Bolgarian woman*; 6. *Anna*, the daughter of the Greek emperor *Romanus*.

Sons: he had 12 sons; 1. *Wysheslaf*, by the first *Bohemian*; 2. *Iziaslaf*; 3. *Yaroslaf*; 4. *Wsevolod*, by *Rogneda*; 5. *Svetopolk*, by the *Greek woman*; 6. *Svetoslaf*; 7. *Mstislaf*, by the second *Bohemian*; 8. *Boris*, and 9. *Gleb*, from the *Bolgarian*; 10. *Stanislaf II.* *Pozvizard*, and 12. *Sudislaf*, by his concubines.

Daughters: 1. *Predslava*, by *Rogneda*, was married to *Boleslaf Khrabroy*, king of *Poland*; 2. ——— by *Rogneda*, (her name is not known) 3. *Maria*, by the *Greek princess Anna*; married *Kazimir I.* king of *Poland*, where her name was changed into *Dobrogneva*.

1 *Note*: The descendents of *Predslava* cannot be known, as *Boleslaf* her husband had many wives.

- 2 *Note.* From Maria was descended an infinite number of kings, queens, &c. She had Boleslaf Audax, and Wladislaw I. by Kazimir; from them descended, 1. *the kings* Boleslaf III. surnamed Krivo-usty, Primislaw, Wladislaw-Locticus, Kazimir the Great, kings of Poland, and Ludovicus the Great, king of Hungary and Poland. *Two Queens:* Svetava, wife of Bratislaw II. king of Bohemia, Hedviga or Helena, the queen of Wladislaw Locticus, king of Poland. Rixa, the wife of Wenczeslaus IV. king of Bohemia; who on her account, lived always together with the king of Poland. Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Robert, king of Hungary. *Maria*, the wife of Ludovicus the Great, king of Hungary and Poland. Maria, the heiress to the Hungarian throne, consort of the Roman emperor Sigismundus, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; all these were the descendents of queen Maria Wladimirovna, of whom many dukes, princes, &c. sprang.
- 3 *Note.* Wysheflava, was daughter of Metchislaw, the grandson of Boleslaf III. the son

son of Maria Wladimirowna. Wysheflava married Boguslaf II: duke of Pomerania, from them came Boguslaf the Great, who was father in law to the king of Denmark, Frederick I. who was the patriarch of the dukes of Holstein. See numb. 34.

8. SVETOPOLK I.

Consort: the daughter of Boleslaus Khrzaby, king of Poland.

9. YAROSLAF II. *Wladimirovitz.*

Consort: *Ingbegherda*, daughter to Olaus I. king of Sweden; she had formerly been the wife of Olaus the Holy, king of Norway.

Sons: 1, Wladimir; 2, *Iziaslaf*; 3, *Svetoslaf*; 4, *Wsewolod*; 5, Ighor; 6, *Wacheflaf*.

Daughters: 1, Elizabeth, married Harold king of Norway and Sweden; 2. Anna, to Henry I. king of France; 3. Anastasia, to Andrew I. king of Hungary.

Daughter-in-law; the English princess, daughter of Harold I. and wife to Yaroslaf's eldest son.

Grandaughter: *Watcheflava*, the daughter of Yaroslaf's son *Watcheflaf*, married Boleslaus Audax, king of Poland.

Great-grand-daughter : Helena, a daughter of Rostislaf, the son of Wladimir Yaroslavitz; she married Boleslaf IV. duke of Poland : whose second consort she was.

Note 1. The princess Anna, consort of Henry I. king of France, was the ancestor of a great number of kings, princes, &c. In France she was called Agnes : she had three sons by king Henry, viz. Philip, Hugh, and Robert ; Philip succeeded his father on the throne, and from him descended, 1, (in France) out of the families Capet, Valois and Bourbon, 28 kings, till to the now reigning Lewis XV. 2, Charles, Count, and Lewis, duke of Anjou, were kings of Naples ; 3, Their great-grandson, Peter-de Courtenay, was Greek emperor, at the time when Constantinople was in the possession of the Latins, and in the time of the Hierosolymitan wars. 4, The present reigning family of Spain, descended from king Lewis XIV. of France. 5, The English queens ; *Margareta*, consort of king Edward I. *Isabella*, consort of king Edward II. *Izabella*, of king Richard II. *Catherine*, of king Henry the Vth. *Maria*, royal consort of king Charles

Charles I. The Scot's queen, Magdalena, of king James V. The Spanish queen, Isabella, of king Philip the IVth. The Bohemian queen, Beatrix, of king John. The queen of Cypre, of king John (Joannes) II. All these kings and queens of the posterity of the princess Anna; the daughter of Yaroslav had likewise a very numerous posterity of kings, queens, princes, &c. After the death of king Henry I. his dowager, queen Anna (Agne's) married the reigning duke Rudolph of Crespy and Valois.

Note 2. Harald, the king of Norway, had many children, but if Elizabeth (Yaroslav's daughter) was the mother of any of them, is doubtful, as Harald had another consort called Thora.

Note 3. *Anastasia*, (Yaroslav's daughter) was called in Hungary, Agmunda, and had by her husband, Andrew, king of Hungary, king Solomon, and a daughter, named Adelheida, who married Bratislav II. king of Bohemia.

Note 4. Bolodara, a grand-daughter of Rostislav, who was Yaroslav's grandson, married the Greek emperor, Alexis Commenos.

Note 5.

Note 5. Helena, the daughter of Rotislaf, and the great grand-daughter of Yaroslaf, consort of Boleslaf IV. duke of Poland, (either she, or Anastatia, the daughter of Wsevolod Yaroslavitz, who was likewise wife of Boleslaf IV.) had by him Megtilda, who married Prybislaf, the last king of the Wends.

10. IZIASLAF I. Yaroslavitz.

Consort : the Polish princess, Metchislava, sister to Kazimir the II.

Sons : 1, Mstislaf; 2, Michailo Svetopolk; and 3, Yaropolk.

11. SVETOSLAF II. Yaroslavitz.

Consort ; Oda, countess of Stada, and sister of Burkhard, bishop of Triers.

Sons ; Oleg, Yaroslaf, Boris, Gleb, Roman, David.

12. WSEVOLOD I. Yaroslavitz.

Consorts : 1, The daughter of the Greek emperor Constantin Monomachus ; she was the mother of Wladimir Monomachus ; 2, Anna.

Sons : Wladimir Monomachus, Rostislaf.

Daughters : 1, Eupraxia, to Otto I. Margrave of Brandenburgh ; and her second husband-

husband was the Roman emperor Henry IV. at last she became a nun in Ruffia ; 2, Catherine ; 3, Anastasia to Boleslaus IV. duke of Poland ; see numb. 9.

13. MICHAÏLO SVETOPOLK II. Yzi-
aflawitz.

Consort : Helena, the daughter of Tugorkan, a prince of the Poloftzes.

Sons : *Mstislaf*, Yaroslavetz and Bratchislaf.

Daughter : Zbyflava, the first wife of Boleslaf III. king of Poland.

14. WLADIMIR II. Wfewolodowitz Mo-
nomachus.

Consorts : 1, Christina, daughter of Ingor IV. king of Sweden ; 2, Euthymia.

Sons : *Mstislaf*, Iziaslaf, Svetoslaf, *Yaropolk*, *Watcheslaf*, Romanus, *Yurey*, (George) Andrew.

Daughter : Marina, was made a nun.

Daughter-in-law : The grand-daughter of Tugorkhan, prince of the Poloftzes, married to Andrew.

15. MSTISLAF I. Wladimirovitz.

Consorts : 1, ——— ; 2, the daughter of a Novogrodian citizen, called Demetrius Zavidovitz.

Sons : Wfewolod, *Izyaslaf*, Rostislaf, Svetopolk, Wladimir, Romanus.

Daugh-

Daughters: 1, Sophia, to Waldemar I. king of Denmark; 2, ——— to Yaroslavetz, son of the great duke Michael Svetopolk, and duke of Wladimir.

Note 1. From Sophia came *Canutus VI.* and *Waldemar II.* both kings of Denmark. *Rixa*, the wife of Ericus X. king of Sweden; *Ingheburgha*, wife of Philip II. King of France, who was a grandson of the princess Anna, the daughter of great duke Yaroslav I. see numb. 9.

Note 2. The second daughter of Wladimir II. was sent back by her husband, which caused that her father overrun the city and dutchy of Wladimir, where her husband Yaroslavetz Svetopolkovitz reigned.

16. YAROPOLK II. Wladimirovitz.

Consort: Helena, a princess Yaskoy.

17. WATCHESLAF, Wladimirovitz.

18. WSEWOLOD II. Olgowitz.

Note. His father Oleg was the son of great duke Svetoslav II.

Son: Svetoslav.

Daughter-

Daughter-in-law. Svetoslav's wife, the daughter of prince Wasiley, the son of Svetopolk, who was the son of Wladimir II.

19. IZIASLAF II. Mstislawitz.

Consorts : 1, ——— ; 2, a princess of Obezskoy.

Sons : Svetoslav; from the first consort.

Daughter : ——— to Rigvald Borissofowitz, prince of Polotzk.

20. YUREY, (George) I. Wladimirovitz.

Consorts : 1, a daughter of Ayep, (a prince of the Polostzes) and grand-daughter to Aseef; 2, Olgha, or when a nun, Euphrosinia.

Sons : Rostislaf, *Andrey*, Yvan (John) Boris, Gleb, Mstislaf, Wasiley (Basilius) Yaroslav, Michael Svetoslav, and *Wsewolod*.

Daughters-in-law : 1, his son Gleb, married a daughter of Iziaslaf Davidowitz, duke of Tchernigow; 2, Mstislaf, married a daughter of Peter Michailowitz, a Novogrodian citizen.

21. ANDREY (Andrew) I. Yurewitz, Boholubskoy.

22. (DMITREY) WSEWOLOD III. Yurewitz.

Consorts : 1, *Ma y*, a Bohemian princess; she was called Martha, when a nun;

2, *Anna*, the daughter of prince Wafiley of Vytepsk.

Sons: *Constantin*, Boris, *Yurey*, *Yaroslav*, Wladimir, Svetopolk, Yvan.

Daughters: 1, *Wjeslava* to prince Rotislaf Yaroslawitz of Tchernigow; 2, *Terkboflava*, to prince Rostislaf Rurickovitz, of Belgorod.

23. CONSTANTIN I. Wsevolodowitz.

Consorts: 1, *Agatha* Mstislavovna, princess of Smolensk; 2, ———; she went away from the great duke, to her brothers at Murom, where she made herself a nun.

Sons: Wafiley, Wsewolod, Wladimir.

Daughters-in-law: Wafiley married a daughter of the prince of Tchernigow, Michael Wsewolodowitz; 2, Wsewolod married a daughter of Oleg Sveloslawitz.

24. YUREY II. Wsewolodowitz.

Consort: The daughter of the great duke in Kiof, Wsewolod; she was burnt in the cathedral, at Batu Khan's taking of Wladimir, she had made herself a nun before this.

Sons: Wladimir, Wsewolod, and Mstislaf, all three killed by the Tartars.

Daughter: Feodora (Theodora).

25. YAROSLAF II. Wsewolodovitz.

Con-

Consort : Theodofia Mstislavovna, by the nuns called Euphrosina ; her father was the valiant prince of Novogrod, Mstislaf, Mstislavitz.

Sons : Fedor (Theodor) Alexander Andrey, Constantin, Athanasius, Daniel, Michael, Yaroslaf, Wasiley.

Daughter : Gremislava, married *Lescufalbus* duke of Poland, by whom she had Solomonia, the wife of Koloman, prince royal of Hungary, who for some time possessed the southern provinces of Russia.

26. ALEXANDER I. Yaroslavitz Nefskoy.

Consort : the daughter of Bratchislaf, prince of Polotzk.

Sons : Wasiley, Dmitrey, Andrey, Daniel.

27. YAROSLAF III. Yaroslavitz.

Consort : Xenia.

Son : Michailo.

Daughter : ——— she was a nun.

28. WASILEY I. Yaroslavitz.

29. DMITREY I. Alexandrovitz.

Son : Yvan (John)

30. ANDREY II. Alexandrovitz.

31. DANILLO (Daniel) Alexandrovitz.

Consort : Maria.

Sons : Yurey, Alexander, Boris, Yvan, (Athanasius) Aphanassay, Fedor.

32. MICHAILO I. Yaroslavitz.

Consort : princess Anna, daughter to Dmitrey Borissowitz.

Sons : Dmitrey, *Alexander*, Constantin, Wafiley.

Daughters-in-law : prince Dmitrey married a princess of Lithuania, daughter of Yedimin; 2, Constantin's wife, Anastasia.

33. YUREY (or George) III. Danillowitz.

Consort : Kontchana, a Tartarian princess, she was afterwards baptized and called Agatha.

34. ALEXANDER II. Michailowitz Tverfkoy.

Sons : Fedor, Wfewolod, Michael.

Daughters : 1, Maria, wife of the great duke Simon Yvanowitz; 2, Ulana, wife of Olgherd, the son of Yedimin, and great duke of Lithuania.

Note 1. From this last marriage came the following Polish kings; Yaghello, or Wladislaus V. Joannes I. Alexander, who married Helena, the daughter of the great duke Yvan III. Wafilowitz; Sigismund I, II, and III. Wladislaw, who by the rebels was made tzaar in Russia, after Gryshka, Rastrigha; Joannes II. as likewise Catherine, wife of king John of Sweden,
Anna,

Anna, queen of Stephan Batory, king of Poland.

Note II. The great dutchess Ulana Alexandrovna, had Yaghello by Olgherd. From Yaghello descended Kazimir IV. king of Poland, who gave his daughter to Boguslaf the great duke of Pomerania. Their daughter married Frederick I. king of Denmark, whose son Adolph, was the ancestor of the dukes of Holstein, and from him accordingly descended John Adolph, Frederick the III^d. Christian Albert, Frederick IV. Charles Frederick, and the emperor Peter II. who was in the 25th generation from Rurick.

35. YVAN I. Danillowitz.

Consort: ——— ; she was called Helena when she was a nun.

Sons: *Simon, Yvan, (John) Andrey, (Andrew).*

Daughter: ——— to Constantin Wasilowitz, duke of Rostof.

Grandson: the valiant prince Wladimir Andreyewitz Donskoy.

36. SIMON Yvanowitz.

Consorts: 1, *Augusta*, princess of Lithuania, she was baptized and called *Anastasia*;
2, *Pa-*

2, *Paraskovia* ; her father was Fedor Svetoslavitz, duke of Smolensk ; 3, *Maria*, the daughter of great duke Alexander II. see numb. 34.

Sons : Yvan, Simon.

Daughter : ——— to prince Michailo Wafilowitz Donskoy.

37. YVAN II. Yvanovitz.

Consorts : 1, Theodosia Dmitrevna, a princess Branskoy ; 2, Alexandra, (or afterwards as a nun, Maria) mother of Dmitrey Yvanowitz Donskoy.

Sons : Dmitrey, Yvan.

38. DMITREY II. Constantinovitz, Suzdalskoy.

Sons : Wafiley, Semen, Yvan.

Daughter : Eudocia, to prince Dmitrey Yvanowitz Donskoy.

39. DMITREY III. Yvanovitz Donskoy.

Consort : Eudocia, the daughter of Dmitrey Constantinovitz Suzdalskoy.

Sons : Daniel, Wafiley, Yurey (George) Andrey, Peter, Yvan, (John) Constantin.

Daughter : Sophia, to prince Theodor Olgowitz, of Kazan.

40. WASILEY II. Dmitrevitz.

Consort : Sophia, daughter of Wittoft, great duke of Lithuania.

Sons : Yvan, Wafiley.

Daugh-

Daughters : 1, Anna, to the Greek emperor Joannes Palaeologus; 2, ——— to Yurey, a son of Patrick, a prince of Lithuania; 3, Wafiliffa (Bafiliffa) whose first husband was prince Alexander Yvanowitz of Suzdal, and the second prince Alexander Danillovitz of Suzdal.

41. WASILEY III. Wafilovitz.

Consort : Princess Mary, daughter of Yaroslav, and grand-daughter of duke Vladimir Andreyevitz Donskoy; see numb. 35.

Sons : Yurey, Yvan, Yurey, Andrey, Boris, Andrey.

Daughter : Martha, to prince Yvan Wafilovitz Belskoy.

42. YVAN III. Wafilovitz.

Consorts : 1, Maria Borissowna, princess of Tver; 2, Sophia, Thominishna a Grecian princess; she was niece to the two emperors, Joannes, and Michael Palaeologus.

Sons : Yvan, Wasiley, Yurey, Dmitrey, Semon, Andrey.

Daughters ; 1, Helena, married Alexander king of Poland; 2, Eudocia to the son of the khan of Kazan, who (the son) was called Kudaigull, and his father's name was Ibrahim; when Kudaigull was baptized he took the name of Peter; 3, ——— to prince Da-

niel Dmitrevitz Tverskoy; 4, *Sophia*, to prince Wasiley Danillovitz Kholmiskoy.

Grand-daughters: The prince Peter of Kazan just mentioned, had two daughters by his consort Eudocia; 1, *Anastasia*, who married duke Fedor Michailovitz Mstislafskoy; 2, ——— married prince Wasiley Wasiloviz Shuïskoy.

Grandson: Dmitrey Yvanovitz, was elected and crowned as successor to his father, but afterwards was dispossessed.

Daughters-in-law: 1, The wife of Yvan, the son of the great duke Yvan III. (who survived probably his son, as his grandson was elected successor); she was a daughter to the valiant prince Stephan of Moldavia: she died in exile with her son Dmitrey Yvanovitz (who was elected successor); 2, *Euphrosinia* daughter of Andrey, prince of Khowanskoy, married the great duke's youngest son Andrey.

43. WASILEY IV. Yvanowitz.

Consorts: 1, *Solomonina*, daughter of Yurie Saburoff, was put into the maiden monastery, on account of a sterility of twelve years; 2, princess *Helena*, daughter of Wasiley Glinkoy.

Sons:

Sons : Yvan, Yurey (both from the 2d consort.

Daughter-in-law : Ulana, the daughter of *Dmitrey*, prince of Polotzk, the wife of Yurey.

44. Tzaar YVAN I. Wafilowitz.

Consorts : 1, Anastasia, the daughter of Roman, the son of Yurey Zakharin ; 2, Maria, the daughter of prince Temruck, of the Mountain-Tcherkassies ; 3, Martha, the daughter of Wafiley Sobackin ; 4, Daria, daughter of Yvan Kholtofskoy ; she was made a nun in the time of the hard punishment inflicted on the Novogrodians ; 5, Maria Fedorowna, of the family of Naghoy.

Sons : Dmitrey, Yvan, *Fedor*, by the first, and Dmitrey Uglitzskoy, by the last consort.

Daughters : Anna ; Maria died young.

Daughters-in-law : The wives of the prince Yvan ; 1, Eudocia, the daughter of Bogdan Sabur, was made a nun at Suzdal, in presence of her husband ; as was also his second wife Paraskovia, daughter of Michael Solovoy, at Belo-osero.

Sisters-in-law : The wives of the cousin of Wladimir Andreyewitz : 1, Eudocia, the daughter of Alexander Nagoy ; 2, Eudocia, the daughter of prince Roman Odoyefskoy.

45. Tzaar FEDOR I. Yvanovitz.

Czaarneys : Yrina, the daughter of Fedor (and sister of Boris) Godunof.

Daughter : Theodosia, died young.

46. Tzaar BORIS Fedorowitz Godunof.

Czaarneys : Maria Gregorevna.

Son : Fedor.

Daughter : Xenia.

47. Tzaar FEDOR II. Borissowitz Godunof.

48. Tzaar WASILEY Yvanowitz Shuiskoy.

Czaarneys : Helena Petrowna, princess of Rostof.

49. Tzaar MICHAEL II. Fedorowitz Romanof.

Consorts : 1, Mary, a daughter of prince Wladimir Dolgoroucky ; 2, Eudocia, the daughter of Lucian Streshnof.

Sons : Alexey, Wasiley, Yvan.

Daughters : Yrina, Pelagia, Martha, Sophia, Eudocia, Anna, Tatiana ; all from the second consort.

Note.

Note. The father of tzaar Michael II. was the Great Boyarin (which signifies Nobleman) Fedor, the son of Nickitta (Nictetas) of the family of Romanof. He likewise was cousin to tzaar Fedor I. Yvanovitz, and afterwards was patriarch of Moskow, by the name of Philaret. The highest and eldest noble families of Russia were his relations, and especially tzaar Yvan I. Wafilowitz, because Fedor's own aunt was that prince's comfort. The mother of tzaar Michael was Xenia Yvanowna, a princess of Sitzky; she descended from the great duke Mstislaf, the son of Wladimir Monomachus, (see numb. 15. gen. from Rurick 8.)

Grandfather; of tzaar Michael, was the Great Boyarin, and brother-in-law, to the tzaar Yvan I. and was called Nickitta, the son of Roman, whose father was Yurey Zakharin.

Grandmother: The wife of Nickitta was Eudocia Alexandrovna, princess of Suzdal: she descended from duke Andrey, son of the great duke Yaroslaf III. brother to great duke Alexander I.

50. Tzaa ALEXEY Michailowitz.

Consorts : 1, Maria, the daughter of Elias Danilovitz Miloslavskoy ; 2, Natalia, the daughter of Kyrillo (Cyrillus) Narishkin.

Sons : Dmitrey Alexey, *Fedor*, Simon, *Yvan*, of the first, and *Peter* alone of the second consort.

Daughters : Eudocia, Martha, Sophia, Catherine, Mary, Anna, Theodosia, Theodora from the first, Natalia from the second consort of tzaar Alexey.

51. Tzaar FEDOR III. Alexiewitz.

Consorts : 1, Agatha, daughter of Semon Grushetskoy ; 2, Martha, daughter of Matthew Appraxin.

Son : Elias, died young.

52. Tzaar YVAN II. Alexiewitz.

Czaarness : Paraskovia, the daughter of Fedor Saltikof.

Daughters : 1, *Catherina*, to Leopold duke of Mecklenburgh ; 2, *Anna*, to the duke of Courland, Frederick Wilhelm ; 3, Paraskovia, never married ; 4, Maria, and, 5, Theodosia, died young.

53. PETER I. Alexiewitz, the Great, first emperor.

Consorts : 1, Eudocia Fedorovna, of the family of Lopukhin ; 2, *Catherina I. Alexiowna*, of Skavronskoy.

Sons :

Sons : Alexey, Alexander from the first, Paul, Peter ; Peter declared successor, and Paul from the second wife, all died young.

Daughters : from the second consort ; 1, *Anna*, to the duke of Holstein, Charles Frederick ; 2, *Elizabeth*, Natalia, Margareta and Natalia : the three latter died young.

54. CATHERINE I. Alexiewna:

55. PETER II. Alexiewitz.

Note. His father, Alexey, was the son of Peter the Great.

56. ANNA Yvanovna, consort of Frederick William, duke of Courland.

57. YVAN III. Anthonowitz.

58. ELIZABETH I. Petrovna.

59. PETER III. Feodorowitz.

Consort : Catherina Alexievna, princess of Anhalt Zerbst.

Son : Paul Petrovitz, duke of Holstein.

Daughter : Anna, died young.

60. CATHERINE II. Alexievna.

F I N I S.

Books to be had of T. SNELLING.

1. *A View of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin and Coinage of England*, 4to. boards, 1l 11s 6d
 2. ——— *Current Coin of Europe, with 25 Copper Plates, sewed, in 12mo. 3s. in 8vo. 4s.*
 3. *Doctrine of Gold and Silver Computations, Par and Proportion of Money, Valuation of Gold, Silver, and Parting Assays, with Plates*, 8vo. sewed, 4s.
 4. *Ames's Index to Lord Pembroke's Medals*, 2s 6d
 5. ——— *Catalogue of English Heads*, 2s 6d
 6. *Hernandez's practical Essay on the Mines of Mexico and Peru.* 2s
 7. *Platte's Discovery of Subterranean Treasure*, 1s
 8. *Maffie's Observations relating to the Coin of Great Britain*, 1s
 9. *Corfini Nummi Sulpicia Dryantilla, &c. explicat.* 3s Libur. 1761
 10. ——— *de Minnifari aliorumque Armeniæ Regum Nummis.* 3s Libur. 1754
 11. *Kennedy's two Dissertations on Carausius, and one on Allectus; also his Letter to Dr. Stukely on his History of Carausius.* 6s
 12. ——— *Letter to Dr. Stukely, and the general Title to be had alone.*
- N. B.* This compleats the three Dissertations.
13. *Stukely's Discourse on Oriuna.* 3s

